

1. TETRODON AEROSTATICUS. *Jen.*

T. capite, dorso, lateribus, et pinnâ caudali, nigro-maculatis; ventre turgidissimo, fasciis obliquis nigris: corpore undique muricato, caudâ solum exceptâ: capite brevi; fronte inter oculos paululum depresso: maxillis æqualibus: lineâ laterali nullâ: pinnâ dorsali omnino ante analem positâ: pinnâ caudali subrotundatâ.

D. 11; A. 10; C. 10; P. 11.

LONG. unc. 2. lin. 6.

FORM.—Head short. Body approaching to globular, with the skin of the belly extremely loose and capable of great inflation; every where beset with minute prickly asperities, the extreme end of the tail alone excepted. Crown nearly flat, very slightly depressed between the eyes. Jaws equally advanced. Nostrils tubular. No appearance of any lateral line. Dorsal entirely in advance of the anal: both these fins small. Caudal slightly rounded.

COLOUR.—(*In spirits.*) Head, back, and sides to the depth of the pectorals, greyish brown, spotted with black; the spots very small and crowded on the back, but becoming larger on the flanks and tail. Belly white, with deep black oblique broad bands, inosculating in some places, so as to form large meshes. Dorsal, anal, and pectorals, plain; but the caudal very elegantly and distinctly spotted.

The ticket attached to this specimen has been lost, and its locality is in consequence unknown. In general appearance, it very much resembles the *T. lineatus* of Bloch, of which it may possibly be a variety; but it would seem to differ from that species, in having the forehead less elevated; in wanting the lateral line altogether, of which I can discover no trace; and in having the whole back and upper part of the sides spotted, and not merely the tail and its fin, as is represented in the *T. lineatus*.

2. TETRODON IMPLUTUS. *Jen.*

T. sordidè metallico-olivaceus, maculis circularibus albis; ventre albo, lineis olivaceis longitudinalibus, haud admodum turgido: corpore suboblongo, magnâ ex parte lævis-simo, ventre solum muricato: maxillis subæqualibus: naribus tubulosis, bifurcatis: lineâ laterali distinctâ, parum tortuosâ: pinnâ dorsali anali paulo anteriore: pinnâ caudali æquali.

D. 10; A. 10; C. 11; P. 16.

LONG. unc. 4. lin. 9.

FORM.—Approaching to oblong, the belly a little ventricose. Head not so short as in the last species, nor yet much produced. Body every where smooth, excepting the middle of the abdomen from beneath the pectorals to the vent, and not very prickly here. Top of the head slightly depressed between the eyes. Jaws nearly equal; the upper one, if any thing, a very little in advance. Nostrils tubular, the tubes forked from the bottom into two equal branches.

The lateral line, which is very distinct, commences behind the mouth, whence it passes under and partly encircles the eye, then arches upwards, making a long sweep, and not descending till it gets above the anal, whence it proceeds nearly along the middle towards the caudal, but loses itself before attaining to that fin. Dorsal fin rather in advance of the anal. Caudal square.

COLOUR.—“Dirty metallic olive-green, with white circular spots; belly white, with streaks of the same colour as the back.”—D. The spots extend on to the basal half of the caudal, but are smaller here than on the body. A white annulus encircles each eye, and a similar one is described round the base of each pectoral. The abdominal streaks run very exactly parallel with the axis of the body, not obliquely as in the last species.

Habitat, Keeling Islands, Indian Ocean.

I can find no species noticed by authors exactly corresponding with the one described above, which was obtained by Mr. Darwin at the Keeling Islands. The form is similar to that of the *T. Honckenii* of Rüppell,* but the colours appear different. On the other hand, the markings resemble those of the *T. testudineus* of Bloch, but that species is rough all over.

3. TETRODON ANNULATUS. *Jen.*

T. dorso et lateribus nigro-fuscis, maculis circularibus atris; infra niveus: corpore oblongo, haud admodum ventricoso, ubique sed parçè muricato, rostro et caudâ exceptis: capite grandiusculo, spatio interoculari lato, parum depresso: maxillis subæqualibus: naribus cylindraceis, recumbentibus, aperturis duabus lateralibus: lineâ laterali in capite tortuosissimâ: pinnâ dorsali vix anali anteriore: pinnâ caudali æquali.

D. 8; A. 7; C. 9, &c.; P. 15.

LONG. unc. 9.

FORM.—Oblong: head rather large; the snout a little more produced than in the last species.

Moderately ventricose, and apparently capable of a certain degree of inflation. No where perfectly smooth, except on the snout, tail, and here and there on the flanks; nor very rough; the prickles being minute and rather scattered, most apparent on the back, nape, (whence they advance to quite between the eyes,) and the middle of the abdomen. The interocular space is broad, equalling two and a half diameters of the eye at least, and a little hollowed out. Jaws nearly equal, the upper one perhaps a very little in advance. Nostril in the form of a small recumbent cylinder, with an opening at each extremity. Dorsal very little in advance of the anal; the first ray in each of these fins very short. Caudal square.

The lateral line is very tortuous, especially about the head. It commences at the bottom of the gill-cover, whence it ascends vertically behind the eye towards the crown, then passes over the eye towards the snout, descends again beneath the nostril to form a great loop in front of the eye, almost reaching to the corners of the mouth, whence it returns beneath the eye,

* Surely this cannot be the same as the *T. Honckenii* of Bloch?